[Catalogue]
of

SWEDISH ART-
AND
CULTURE-HISTORICAL
LITERATURE

ed. av
Anders Billow

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A.-B. SVENSKA TEKNOLOGFÖRENINGENS FÖRLAG

STOCKHOLM

Catalogue of

SWEDISH

ART- AND CULTURE-HISTORICAL

LITERATURE

[ed. by Anders Billing]

A.-B. SVENSKA TEKNOLOGFÖRENINGENS FÖRLAG

Stockholm

1921

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THIS INFORMATION about art- and culture-historical literature, which can be obtained from our firm, is herewith presented in the form of an argumental catalogue, by that means making choice as easy as possible. This, naturally, must present certain difficulties, as Swedish literature belonging to this branch has probably hitherto only in a very slight degree extended beyond the limits of the country, which is, however, to be regretted, when we consider that art- and culture-history science in Sweden takes a prominent place and has caused the origin of such literature as in several cases justifies international expansion by reason of its scientific merits. Could this literature, of which many important works are here produced, reach the libraries, universities, investigating institutions, scientific men and persons of the English speaking world, who are interested in Swedish culture-extension, much would be gained. By this means would not only new impulse be given to international scientific investigation, but possibility of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of Swedish culture on the whole would also be considerably increased for those who wish to obtain a closer knowledge of the largest of the three Scandinavian countries. The Swedes of to-day will not without reason enforce the fact that, what should be known of Sweden abroad ought not to be confined to the knowledge that the country has played a world-famed historical rôle on several occasions and that a number of distinguished men, who have achieved renown, were born in this country. Among other things may here be remarked that in the Sweden of to-day, united forces have executed a peaceful exploit which to all appearances is both unequalled and worthy of imitation.

By great sacrifice, but with great success a deep and comprehensive historic self-examination is now taking place, of which the literary evidence shown by this publication speaks plainly enough. The far advanced systematic archæological, ethnographic, folk-lore, art- and culture-historical investigation of the country is

certainly not unknown within foreign professional circles —but it is more than probable that the long stagnation in exchange of experiences, caused by the war, has for the most part obscured the fact that just the work of latter years has been productive in an unusually high degree. These results now begin to a great extent to be apparent in print. Our publishing business whose speciality formerly was the giving out of technical literature has, among other things, a couple of years ago, established a branch for art- and culture-historical literature and has had the advantage of being able to acquire a series of important works in this department. By intimate mutual work with both state and private institutions and societies the firmest ground is laid for the development of the new branch. Several works, which are not here enumerated, are thus under process of planning or preparation. We entertain the certain hope that what has already been presented to you will be able to attract interest and create a desire to make a closer acquaintance with all that the modern Swedish investigations have succeeded in producing. Several works are published in order to popularize the scientific experiences and to promote a strong newly-awakened popular movement, which has in view a closer knowledge of native history and the comprehension and care of their various culture memorials. These works ought also to deserve attention from quarters in which similar movements are arising. This publication will be followed by others, on which account we wish to point out that even if no orders are given for the works mentioned it would be wise to make sure of further publications, the contents of which will be considerably more copious, by returning the requisition card filled out in due form.

Also in order to obtain our catalogue of technical literature the enclosed requisition card may be used.

Stockholm in April 1921.

A.-B. Svenska Teknologföreningens Förlag

Gunnar Tisell.

NATIONALMUSEI

ÅRSBOK

1919

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM ANNUAL

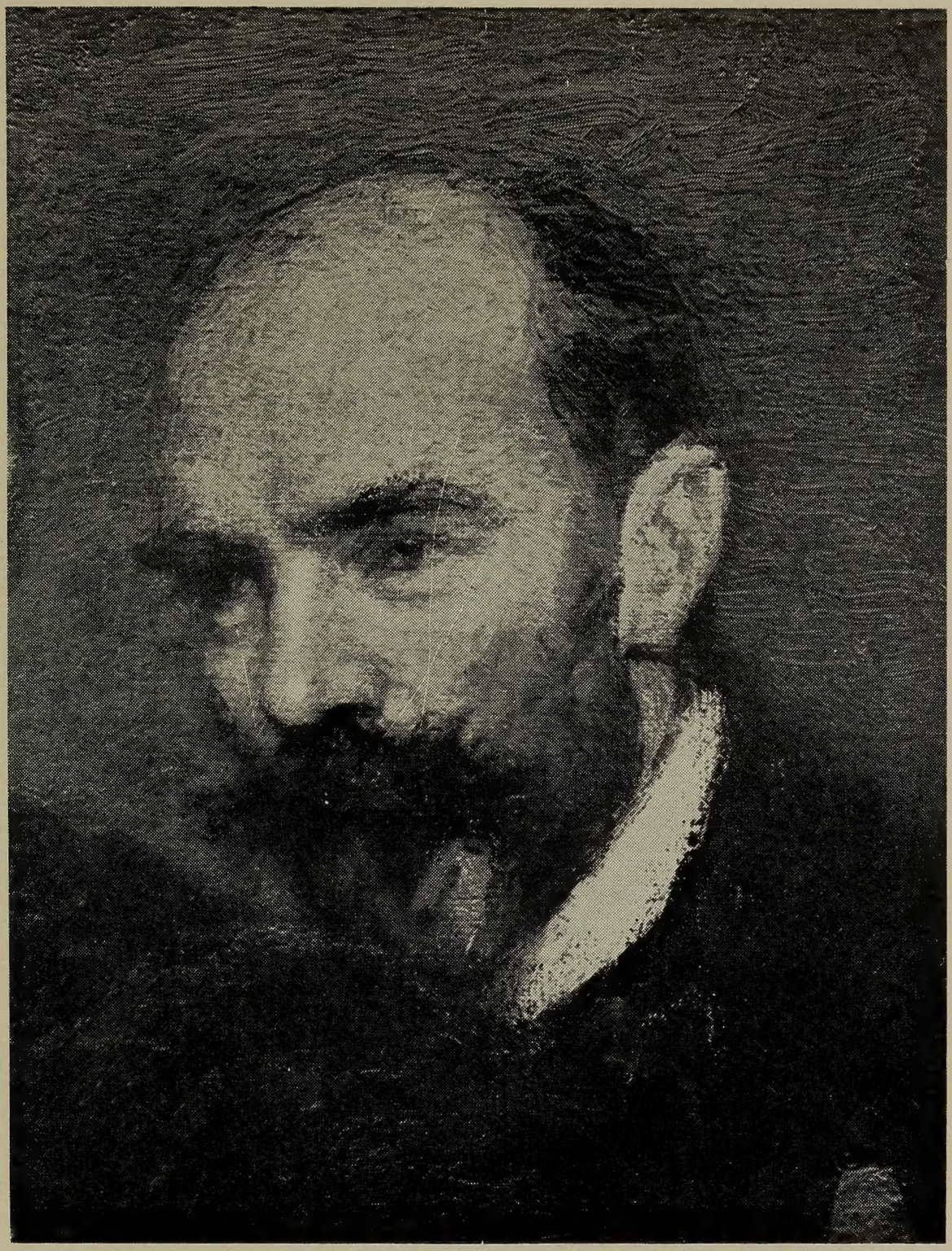
(NATIONALMUSEI ÅRSBOK)

The National Museum of Stockholm is indisputably the greatest collection of the country. The museum is owned by the Swedish state and contains both ancient and modern art, native and foreign, as well as paintings, sculpture, drawings, engravings and arthandicraft. Above all the sections for paintings and drawings deserve attention. These sections are founded to a great extent on

older Swedish collections brought together during the times of the country's greatness or during the richly flourishing art period of the 18:th century, when even Swedish artists made for themselves a name abroad, not least in Paris, the principal art centre of Europe. Rembrandt and Rubens are thus well represented, and several of Boucher's masterpieces were early placed in the Swedish capital. The collection of drawings can, in many respects, be compared with the finest in Europe. The National Museum, of course, also contains native art, and for those who are not Swedish, we may remark that the world-famed masters Carl Larsson, Liljefors and Zorn, the most distinguished men of the Swedish modern school, are represented by many great works. The recently deceased reorganizer and powerful promoter of the Museum, the artist and great painter Richard Bergh, during the short time he was spared to manage the Museum as director, strove especially to complete the modern department of northern art. On the new arrangement of the Museum he lay great stress upon that the earlier Swedish art, especially that of the 18:th century, should have its proper place. Therefore, on a visit to the Museum, one has a strong impression that Swedish art several hundred years ago was remarkable for its richness and independence. Another expression for the reformation the Museum is undergoing is the wish of their employees to draw the public attention, through scientific essays, to the treasures the Museum contains and to throw light upon their value and extent by a yearly publication.

By this, as a natural result of the Museum being our country's centre for national art, many contributions towards the spreading of native art investigations have been made.

The National Museum Annual is the title of the above mentioned publication which has hitherto come out with two annual volumes, 1919 and 1920. Among the



Richard Bergh, late director of the National Museum. Self-portrait. Detail of the painting 'The board of directors of the Artists' Union'

Tea-jar of faience. Earlier production of Rörstrand's factory

contents of the annuals may be enumerated Richard Bergh's grey books by *Axel Gauffin* and Richard Bergh's art by *Erik Wettergren*—two exhaustive psychologic descriptions of the recently deceased Museum director's personality and of his artistic knowledge; Swedish style of landscape art in the 18:th century by *Gregor Paulsson* —a theorized and valuable summary, typical of the standpoint taken by a branch of modern art investigations in Sweden; some works of Sergel by *Georg Göthe*—an analysis of some less known works of the great Swedish sculptor Johan Tobias Sergel, active during the latter half of the eighteenth century; Martin von Meytens the Younger by *Axel Gauffin*—a monographic study of a Swedish eighteenth century dramatic painter who made a brilliant career in Vienna where he ended as the director for its Academy of Arts; the oldest Rörstrand faience and a newly discovered Swedish faience factory by *Erik G. Folcker*—two excellent contributions to the greatly renowned history of Swedish faience fabrication, by the present director of the Museum whose speciality is the history of arthandicraft—above all of the ceramics. Among the contributions to the knowledge of foreign art several are to be found, such as a detailed study of Piranesi's antique collection in the National Museum, the collection of antiquities (transferred to King Gustavus III) by the known Venetian architect and copper plater Piranesi, written by the head of the antique section in the Museum *Ernst Kjellberg*, who has also decisively declared a noble fragment of sculpture to be a portrait from the time of the Anthonini; drawings by Jacques Callot in the National Museum by *Gregor Paulsson*—a critical catalogue in which a great number of newly discovered Callot-drawings in the Museum (old collection) have been identified and described; six new Dutch pictures in the National Museum picture collection by *Axel Sjöblom*—a study of some

new acquisitions in the department for Dutch painting.

The first two annuals show themselves to be extremely rich in matter, and well-suited to serve as introduction into Swedish art and bear witness to the result of the Swedish art researches.

The National Museum Annual is published in large octavo size, each volume containing 160—200 pages, richly illustrated. The Annual 1919 is printed in 800 copies, 1920 in 1000 copies.

The price per annual volume is Kr. 45: — for unbound and Kr. 50: — for bound copies.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM PLATE SERIES

(NATIONALMUSEI PLANSCHSERIE)

The National Museum publishes, besides their annual, a plate series over the masterpieces of the painting section. By the highest technical perfection in their execution (modern copper etching) the different plates of the series prove to be the best illustrative matter of the representative collection of art, being of especial value for all those who have not an opportunity of visiting the Museum. The plates are published in the size 54×65 cm (21 1/4 × 25 1/2 in.). Covers containing 25 plates are obtainable. The price per plate is Kr. 15: —. The subscription for the first 25 plates would be Kr. 375: — which includes the cover. About 10 plates come out yearly. Up to now (April 1921) there are 15 plates. These are:

1. Rembrandt: Julius Civilis; 2. Rembrandt: Hendrikje Stoffels (Rembrandt's kitchenmaid); 3. Boucher: The Triumph of Venus; 4. Nattier: The Duchess of Orleans as Hebe; 5. C. F. von Breda: Teresa Vandoni; 6. Wertmüller: Marie Antoinette in Trianon Park; 7. Roslin: Gustavus III and His Brothers; 8. Pilo: The Coronation of Gustavus III in Storkyrkan; 9. Höckert: The Destruc-

tion by fire of the Royal Palace, Stockholm, May 8th, 1697; 10. Marcus Larsson: Waterfall in the Province of Småland; 11. Carl Larsson: Pontus; 12. Zorn: Music in the Cottage; 13. Liljefors: The Hunter; 14. Richard Bergh: The board of directors of the Artists' Union; 15. Nordström: Storm Clouds.

THE ART-HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

(KONSTHISTORISKA SÄLLSKAPETS PUBLIKATIONER)

In the year 1915 a society was formed in Stockholm by art history investigators and persons, who as collectors or for other reasons were interested in the study of art. The work of the society consists principally of meetings, at which lectures are given by a member or by a foreign investigator invited as guest by the society. Among those who have visited the society, we mark Professor Josef Strzygowski, Vienna, the greatest expert in Eastern ancient Christian art, Director Jens Thiis, the celebrated leader of the National Gallery of Christiania (Norway) who has made himself known as a keen expounder of French art science, Mr. A. Kendrick, Victoria and Albert Museum, London, a valued investigator, among other things, of the textile art department, Professor Adolph Goldschmidt from the University of Berlin and specialist in plastic European art of the Middle Ages.

As a rule the lectures are printed in the annual publi-

cation. Below are quoted a part of the contents of the different annuals:

1915: Rubens and Titian in the National Museum (Sweden) by *Johnny Roosval;* Gabriel de Saint Aubin in the National Museum (Sweden) by *Axel Gauffin;* A quattrocento Madonna in the collections of Uppsala University (Sweden) by *Osvald Sirén;* A Gustavus-Adolphus relief by *Arvid Bæckström;* Venetian art of the 18:th century in Sweden by *Osvald Sirén.*

1916: Ornamental art of the old Altaian and Iranian peoples by *Josef Strzygowski;* The reception of the Dragon King by *K. Fåhræus;* A work in Sweden by Meister Bertram von Minden by *Andreas Lindblom;* The history of Swedish miniature portraiture by *Karl Asplund.*

1917: The Eastern art connections of Sweden and Norway during the Middle Ages by *J. Roosval;* Bueckeleer-studies by *Andreas Lindblom;* Some Italian pictures in an old Swedish collection by *O. Sirén;* Of the prospects for the space-formation in the East Asiatic painting by *Gregor Paulsson;* Work by P. S. Hall in enamel, pastel and oil by *K. Asplund.*

1918: The Crucifix of Vadstena by *Adolph Goldschmidt* (in German); New studies of reversed perspective and principles for the space-formation in painting by *Gregor Paulsson;* Lebrun and Moeijaert in Östra Ryd by *T. O:son-Nordberg;* On Lübeck's sculpture of the 15:th century by *A. Lindblom;* English influence on Vestmanlands Roman art by *G. Boëthius.*

1919: The problem of northern art by *Josef Strzygowski* (in German); Rubens' The Holy Family under the apple tree by *Carl Robert Lamm;* Some so called indirect factors of the space-formation in the art by *Gregor Paulsson;* Exhibition of Italian renaissance painting in the National Museum by *Osvald Sirén.*

Parisian lady. Oil painting by Anders Zorn

THE ART HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PUBLICATION 1920 (P. 9)

A secretary made for Gustavus III
Master=proof of the Royal cabinet=maker
Gottlieb Iwersson

FURNITURE ART (P. 15)

1920: Zorns earliest oil paintings by *Karl Asplund;* Chinese textile art and its relation to western design by *A. Kendrick* (in English); Swedish style by *Johnny Roosval;* The Vienna tapestry exhibition 1920 by *Leo Grünstein* (in German).

The Art-historical Society's publications, richly and excellently illustrated, are given out in octavo size and include some 120 pages. The volumes 1915—1919 are printed in 500 copies, vol. 1920 in 700 copies.

Price bound: year 1915 Kr. 15:—, year 1916 Kr. 15:—, year 1917 Kr. 15:—, year 1918 Kr. 20:—, year 1919 Kr. 20:—, year 1920 Kr. 25:— (of the year's numbers for 1915—17 only remain a few copies which are, in the first place, reserved for libraries and museums).

THE SWEDISH SLOJD SOCIETY'S JOURNAL

(SVENSKA SLÖJDFÖRENINGENS TIDSKRIFT)

The Swedish Slojd Society, which was already formed 1855, is an ideal society organisation, the object of which is to utilize art ability for Swedish slojd, the improvement of industry and handicraft together with the elevation of public taste. As a link in the work the Society publishes among other things a periodical of 12 numbers yearly, of which two are large special numbers, and also an annual. These organs are undoubtedly good exponents of a newly awakened, strong movement in Sweden to the benefit of more thorough form culture which is supported, above all, by a highly cultivated architecture and by representatives of a widely spread home industrial movement. The leaders of several large undertakings in the furniture, ceramic, glass and iron industries of the country have also joined the movement, from which there are the best prospects that the outer quality of form, in a high degree, will stamp

certain Swedish industrial products and give them increased possibilities of winning easy disposal of wares, even outside the boundaries of the country.

The Swedish Slojd Society's well illustrated periodical in large magazine size including yearly about 200 pages, together with the representative annual, is to be obtained for the subscription of Kr. 17:— for the magazine and about Kr. 25:— for the annual.

ARCHITECTURE

(ARKITEKTUR)

The new Swedish architecture is characterized by fully modern form representation with consideration for present technics and material; at the same time, as a connection with older native housebuilding art, it seems at first sight to give the most obvious properties of the principal works. The constraints of tradition, however, only signify that Swedish architectural industry during the latter half century has followed a notable tendency (as also other departments of Swedish culture) to commence upon new-construction with an intimate knowledge of what older generations have produced and with the honest intention of not striving to construct from anything entirely new and original in such cases as the æsthetic unattainable and still the practically favourable solution is to be found. Highly artistically gifted architects have gone forward at the head of this modern tendency in Swedish architecture and its sound development of a really new architectural style seems to be secured.

The only organ for Swedish architecture in which these newly created and projected works are published and debated is the periodical 'Architecture' which is an organ for the department for house-building art

of the Swedish Society of Engineers and Architects and provides an independent division of the technical publication 'Teknisk Tidskrift' — the chief organ for Swedish engineers. 'Architecture' comes out with 12 copies each year in large magazine size, and the subscription is Kr. 17:— yearly.

THE NORTHERN PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL

(NORDISK TIDSKRIFT FÖR FOTOGRAFI)

The art of photography, the absolutely indispensable technic of the present day and practised over the whole world, has, from the first stadium of discovery, unceasingly advanced towards greater perfection. In Sweden, both scientific and professional photographers work for technical development, as well as, from a purely artistic point, higher photographic art. In the special organ, 'The Northern Photographic Journal', their experiments are published and these certainly, in many instances, deserve to be known outside the confines of the country. The journal comes out in 12 numbers yearly, and price for subscription is Kr. 17:—.

RIG

THE JOURNAL OF THE SWEDISH CULTURE-HISTORY SOCIETY

(Föreningens för svensk kulturhistoria tidskrift)

In 1918 a society was formed by the investigators of the history of Swedish culture who, through the society's organ, 'Rig', wish to provide an extensive circle of readers an opportunity to follow the comparisons of in-

vestigators of the history of native culture and themselves obtain a mental grasp of the burning question of the day—concerning the charge of memorials of culture. Ethnology and archæology in Sweden have, in this way, received a medium, which, on account of its prominent scientific position in the country, should always be able to command a good hearing within foreign circles of the department. The year's numbers 1918 and 1919, each of 248 pages, are on hand complete at the price of Kr. 15:— yearly. The price of subscription for the succeeding years is the same.

THE ART AND CULTURE HISTORY LIBRARY

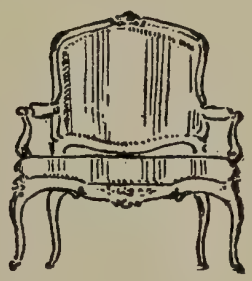
(KONST- OCH KULTURHISTORISKT BIBLIOTEK)

In order to supply the need of Swedish hand-books for special lines of art, arthandicraft and different departments of culture history detached monographs are published composed by specialists and written for a larger public than that which comprises only professionals. Swedish hand-books ought, just as much as similar foreign hand-books, to find a market in Sweden, and, irrespective of the language, should be welcome at least in professional circles abroad. This hope is founded partly on the fact that Swedish art and culture conditions, with the scientific treatment they nowadays receive, should be able to count upon increasing interest among other civilized peoples who are not altogether too isolated in their international investigations, and partly also on the fact that many problems of non-Swedish range by Swedish men of science would receive such treatment as justifies attention from all parts. The Library is newly started and at present has on hand three volumes:

MÖBELKONSTEN

AV

ERNST FISCHER



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FÖRLAG/STOCKHOLM

1. FURNITURE ART

(MÖBELKONSTEN)

by Ernst Fischer

A brief illustrated survey of styles of European furniture, principally Swedish from the sixteenth till the beginning of the nineteenth century. The part of the book which treats of the Louis XVI:s style compared with corresponding Swedish style is especially worthy

of interest as having such distinctive Swedish features that it may be considered fully nationalized. The work contains supplements with a list of the more important Swedish furniture makers and pictures of their signatures. Price bound Kr. 10:—.

2. WHEN THE DEAD BEAR WITNESS

(NÄR DE DÖDA VITTNA)

by Carl M. Fürst

The dead can bear witness, that is the foundation of the suppositions for legal medical proceedings as they are adapted over the whole world. Archæological and anthropological science has also numerous reasons to submit the discovered remains of human beings to a thorough examination in order to obtain the best result. Sweden has the advantage of possessing a clever anthropologist in Professor Carl M. Fürst, whose medicinal and historic knowledge has combined to give his contributions such extraordinary evidence in the determination of certain archæological and historical enquiries. Interest in archæological investigation has long been great in Sweden and Professor Fürst's competence has been employed at several important examinations of graves. In concentrated argumentative form he states, in vol. 2 in 'The Library', the most important and generally interesting cases he has been in connection with. Both as making clear the working methods of celebrated experts and as being instructive by its explanations concerning more important Swedish historical personalities, this book is fitted to attract attention in all archæological and anthropological circles. The people of the stone age and their method of treating sickness, the race-features and individual physical constitution of the kingly dynasties of the Middle Ages; Saint Brigittas—the history of Swedish national saint relics

Shot-injury on the head of Charles XII examined in 1917

WHEN THE DEAD BEAR WITNESS (P. 16)

A stone-age man fells a pine for his raft

THE LIFE OF THE STONE AGE (P. 17)

and the witness of Charles XII:s earthly remains as to his tragic death, are some of the chief chapters in the book.

It is extremely richly illustrated and provided with literature list and personal register. Price bound Kr. 12:—.

3. THE LIFE OF THE STONE AGE

(STENÅLDERSLIV)

by Ernst Klein

The Swedish archæological investigation enjoys well-deserved reputation as epoch-making, not only as unravelling the country's prehistoric history but also for its knowledge of the entire European development in culture during the stone, bronze an iron ages. The antiquarian, Oscar Montelius, has thus succeeded in drawing up a permanent chronology, above all, under the guidance of the Swedish prehistoric discoveries, which would even be suitable for most other parts of Europe. Among all the innumerable investigatory statements which must be treated with before one can discern the march of prehistoric development, is one, the theoretical worth of which has been underestimated and too long put aside, i. e. the practical trial of the methods of living and manufactures, the hypothesis of which is calculated on paper. A prominent Swedish journalist, Ernst Klein, who has devoted his studies to archæology, is, however, now ready with the first practical trials on a large scale concerning the way of living in the stone age, which have appeared in the North, and possibly in the whole world. His well-prepared and extremely comprehensively arranged experiments of 1919 show how one can execute much labour, absolutely necessary for the support of life, without the use of metals or modern technical appliances of any kind. A couple of willing and physically well-equipped young Swedes (one

of whom had been trained in out-door sport in one of America's western states) performed with great success and by scientific substitution the desired primitive works of civilization. They built houses, cooked food, made all kinds of tools and clay goods, fished and bravely persevered in solitude an entire summer (the one, however, longer). During the time Klein studied his stone-age men, and the result of his observations he has made public in an enthralling description completed by an excellent survey over what is at present known of the real stone age life in the North. The book which is extremely well illustrated with, among others, filmphotographs embraces 148 pages and commands the price of Kr. 10: —.

GRAVE-YARD ART

(KYRKOGÅRDSKONST)

Published by the Architectural Memorial Society at the Royal High Art School (Utgiven av Arkitekturminnesföreningen vid Kungl. Konsthögskolan).

After a, perhaps, general decadence into sameness and stagnation with disproportionate demands for substantial matter, the grave-yard art of Sweden has, all at once, been forced to a higher level, by lively interest, especially on the part of the younger generation of architects. A good instance of this is a volume containing a large number of samples of older grave monuments of figurative types, taken from churches and grave-yards around the country and with descriptive text. It is pictured to serve as a guide to the choosing and production of new monuments.

The book is in quarto size with 420 illustrations and provided with a well-informed introduction by a historical culture investigator, *Dr. S. Ambrosiani.* It is revised by architect *H. Wadsjö.* The price is Kr. 30: —.

THE CHURCHES OF SWEDEN
ART HISTORY INVENTORY

(SVERIGES KYRKOR)

(KONSTHISTORISKT INVENTARIUM)

Published by
Sigurd Curman and Johnny Roosval.

A systematic, complete and extensive list of the art and culture memorials of a country is an object to be desired which has made itself reminded of in all countries where scientific researches within certain branches have begun to be conducted on a larger scale. Thanks to the fast organisation and great wealth of the Christian church from its commencement, an almost boundless number of culture memorials consisting of numerous sacred buildings and cloisters together with their contents have been created. The church has usually been the largest giver of commissions to artists, and it is therefore quite natural that the art of church building, the fitting up of churches and their effects, perhaps, on the whole supply the most important materials, which are to be found for the development of art study. In France, Germany, England and some other countries, excellent works of inventory concerning church memorials have been under preparation, and, several years ago, an exemplary one of the kind, with utilization of experiences from foreign countries, has been supplied concerning Sweden. This inventory is undoubtedly the most modern and extensive work of the kind.

The history of Swedish church art follows chiefly that of contemporary Europe, of which it must be to some extent considered as a repetition on a smaller scale. There are notwithstanding periods when some special districts of the country are distinguished for unique national church-

building art, curious sculpture and monumental paintings which show almost unparalleled Swedish features. Further we mark, how, during Sweden's political increase of power during the 17th century, a considerable number of remarkable artistic articles were brought home by the officers of the Swedish armies and to a great extent stayed in the church as donations. Besides, it is worthy of notice that, especially towards the end of the Middle Ages, when the pretentiousness of church art culminated, a regular and highly important import of sculpture and textiles for the use of churches was made into Sweden from nearly all the more important art centres of Europe, also that the treasures thus acquired are preserved to a considerable extent. There is for instance to be found in Sweden a greater number of the well-known Flemish late-gothic altar-screens than there are to be found in their original country.

The careful planning and thoroughly professional treatment in this work of the different monuments and articles certainly guarantees the same a lasting value. The work is distributed preferably as a subscription work, the subscription will hold good for larger or smaller parts of the country and subscribers obtain a considerable reduction on the trade price (25 %). The eleven volumes hitherto published, comprehending a large number of churches in the provinces of Dalecarlia, Upland, Gothland, Vestergötland and Stockholm, will be immediately sent on notification of subscription and cost inclusive Kr. 67:05. Hereafter will follow yearly 6 volumes at an average price of Kr. 12:— per volume.

The description of each church also includes a summary in English and German. Detailed prospectus can be obtained upon request.

THE BUILDING ART OF THE CISTERCIAN ORDER

(CISTERCIENSERORDENS BYGGNADSKONST

by Sigurd Curman.

In this work the celebrated Swedish architectural historical investigator Professor Sigurd Curman has made clear a central problem within the history of the Cistercian building art, the peculiar development of church origin and design. All known Cistercian buildings, above all the French, are involved in this description which therefore in a thorough manner treats of an important part of the whole western mediæval architectural history.

Concerning Sweden it is to be noticed that four Cistercian constructions, Alvastra, Nydala, Varnhem and Roma, provide important contributions to the solving of the problem. Naturally these buildings have played a significant part in the contemporaneous and subsequent church art of the near surrounding neighbourhoods of Sweden, by which, among other things, clear illustration of the French source of strength is given. Of this the great inventory production 'The Churches of Sweden' (compare page 19) will give the best information. The work contains 220 pages quarto, richly illustrated. Price unbound Kr. 12:—.

SIGTUNA AND OLD UPPSALA

(SIGTUNA OCH GAMLA UPPSALA)

by Henrik Cornell

In Upland, the original dominion of Swedish power, Christianity found it, at first, difficult to win a footing. However, when it had once triumphed, a great bulwark for

the same arose which finally developed into the centre of the Swedish church, which it to-day still is, the archbishop of the country having his seat in Uppsala. The chief place earlier, in the province, was Sigtuna, and here the first Christian cathedral was erected at the end of the 11:th century, undoubtedly with Anglo-Saxon churches as models, the reason of which is to be found in the fact that, at this time, Swedish baptized vikings, presumably followed by Anglo-Saxon priests, re-emigrated to their real native country. Above all, after the Norman Conquest (1066), their appearance there was of extraordinary importance for the spreading of Christianity and not least for the commencement of church-building industry.

A whole group of churches, resembling in their planning and appearance the celebrated cathedrals St. Per and St. Olof in Sigtuna, soon arose in neighbouring parts of the country, and it is of these and of the before unravelled conditions in English church building art, of which the docent at Uppsala University Dr. H. Cornell has written an especially interesting treatise.

The book is richly illustrated and includes in quarto size 112 pages. Printed in 300 numbered copies. The price, bound, is Kr. 45: —.

LATE-GOTHIC MONUMENTAL PAINTING IN SWEDEN

(SENGOTISKT MONUMENTALMÅLERI I SVERIGE)

by Henrik Cornell and Sigurd Wallin.

The last stage of the Middle Ages in Sweden (15th century) was as regards church art distinguished by great animation—an immense native production in all branches of art and a rich but little original import from the continent. Monumental painting proves a

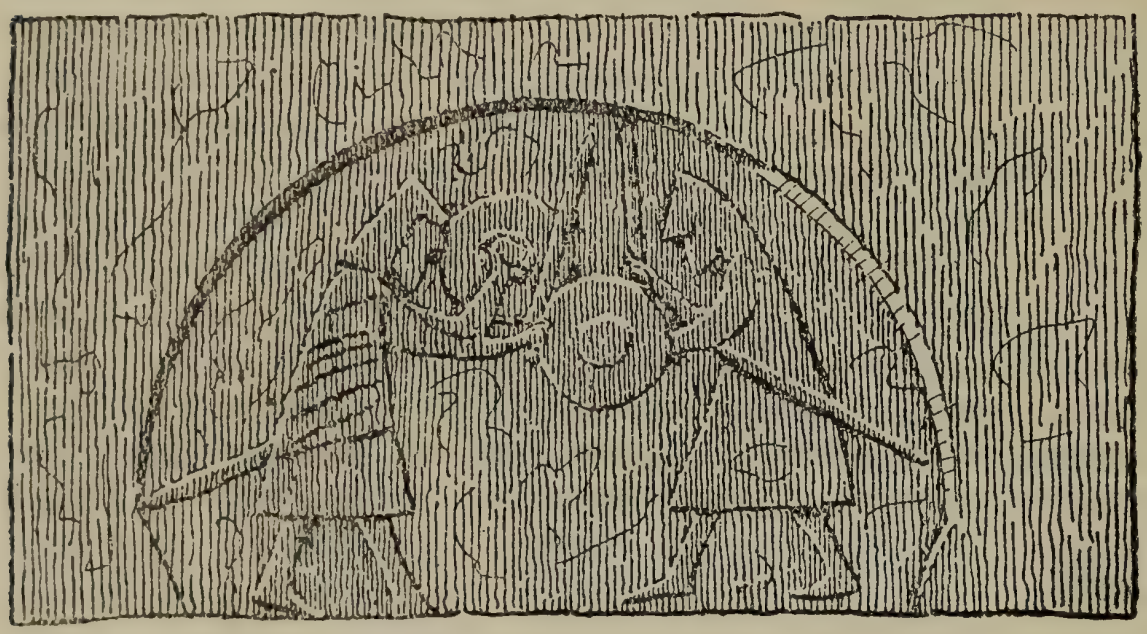
noticeable exception. From the country surrounding the large Lake Mälaren in midland Sweden (Svealand) and in the less populous district along the Gulf of Bothnia (Norrland) the churches of the 15th century were to a large extent furnished with brick vaulting which was as a rule, together with the walls, decorated with lime paintings. These paintings are certainly inspired by continental types, but the native masters have developed a distinctive and highly decorative style whose artistic and ornamental merits more than cover the flaws that may be pointed out in composition and figural details. One ought perhaps to characterize these church paintings as a species of native art of a higher class, if one would wish to compare them with contemporary great art of the southern countries of Europe. They are, namely, distinguished by a direct, native conception of scene subjects and by a natural gifted skill in quick and striking representation of bible subjects. Interspersed profane motives and ornamental portions appear, which manifest in the most brilliant way the fresh artistic views and rich formations of the half cultivated northern peoples. Of the many churches thus decorated the greater part have had their painting limed or spoilt during later years. A few, however, have escaped a like fate, and among these a very typical representative has been chosen in a first-class publication which bears witness of the late Gothic ornamental art of Sweden.

The church is named Herkeberga and is situated in South Upland. Here the probably most celebrated master of that style of art, known by the name of 'Albert painter', executed one of his masterpieces. Both walls and vaulting in the whole of this country church were decorated by him in the year 1480, although now only the wall paintings are discernible.

The two editors have made arrangements for com-

plete copies of the vault paintings in 53 plates of large quarto size and have supplied them with a description and well initiated preface. They are preparing an independent continuation of the work containing a selection of the best works of the different schools.

Volume I, printed in 200 numbered copies, commands a price of only Kr. 40: —.



THE STONE-SCULPTORS OF GOTHLAND

(DIE STEINMEISTER GOTTLANDS)

by Johnny Roosval.

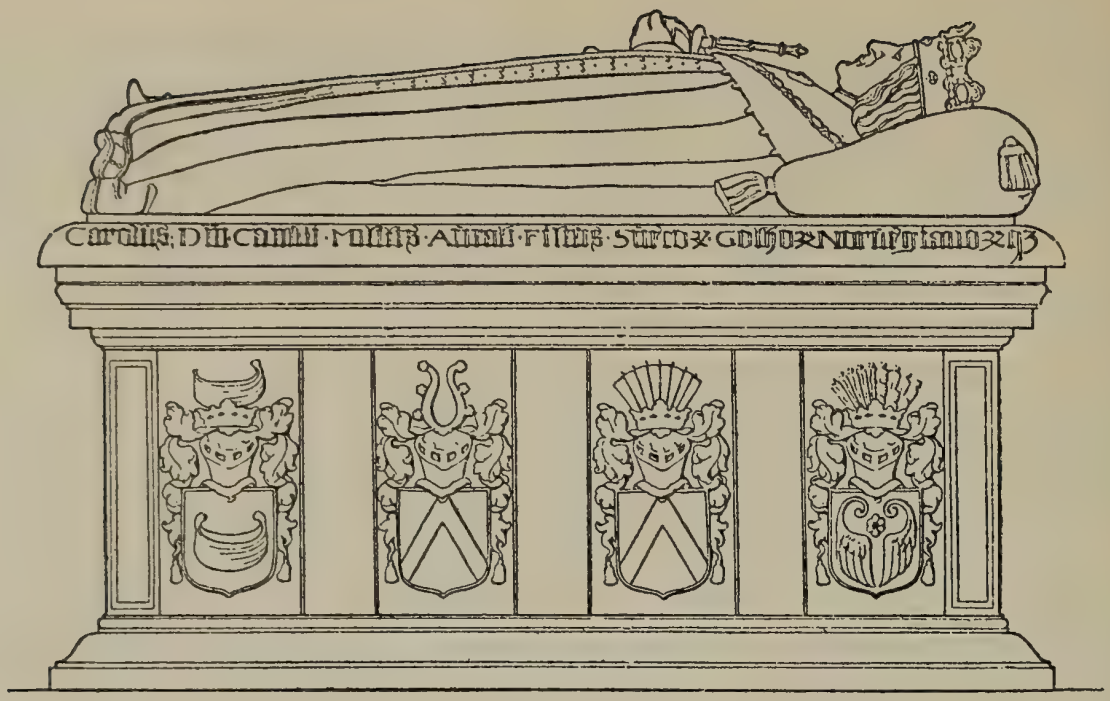
The modern Swedish art investigation has demonstrated that during the earlier part of the Middle Ages, 1050—1250, a national distinctive art under the protection of the church arose and developed in Sweden. Of this is preserved to our day, besides stone churches, above all sculptural architectural details, tomb-stones and baptismal fonts. Especially on the large island of Gothland in the Baltic the stateliest and most abundant art memorials

are to be found. On this island the transition as concerning art from a high standard of national viking culture to the Christian culture, coloured by the substance of international belief, was really only marked by new aims for the native stock by well-experienced masters in different branches of art; so at least it seems according to what investigation has proved. However, the artists during the time of transition, and later, treat special subjects and reveal such a conception of art as must be explained by the lively connection of the Gothlanders, far back, with other peoples, especially those of the eastern continent.

From this it is evident that the unravelling of Gothland's art in the Middle Ages craves extensive studies in the development of both eastern and western European art. The merit of having taken up the numerous art historical problems of Gothland for thorough treatment belongs foremost to Professor Johnny Roosval.

Since the year 1903 he has published the one work after the other on the conditions of life on Gothland —all interesting and comprehensive but not so complete as his last publication with the title 'The stone-sculptors of Gothland'.

The gain, which has been made for the increase of the original stock of national Swedish art by this book, is especially praiseworthy, and particular commendation is due to the author for the manner in which he lays stress upon the inherent art value of Gothland's stone plastic art even as not seen through the eye-glasses of history, but is enjoyed directly by those familiar with ultra-modern European art. 'The stone-sculptors of Gothland', which is given out under the support of the Royal Literary, Historical and Antiquities' Academy, is on hand in a book-seller's edition of 500 numbered copies. The work is printed in German and includes 244 pages text with 270 illustrations with 66 excellent phototype plates. Quarto size. Price Kr. 125:—, bound in leather Kr. 175:—.



THE GRAVES OF MAGNUS LADULÅS AND KARL KNUTSSON IN RIDDARHOLM'S CHURCH

(MAGNUS LADULÅS' OCH KARL KNUTSSONS GRAVAR I RIDDARHOLMSKYRKAN)

by Carl M. Fürst and Martin Olsson.

The archæology of the Swedish Middle Ages has, during the last decade, been able to develop itself in a singularly remarkable manner. Many and great aims have been put before its workers in connection with extensive restorations of church buildings, and among these the greatest interest should be concentrated on the examination of Riddarholm's church in Stockholm, the chief church of interment for the Swedish kings, on account of the numerous remarkable results, which have been gained by the investigations during divers years. Riddarholm's church, as the church is now called, was original-

ly founded as the cloister of the Fransiscan order, on an island immediately west of the »city» island itself. Thanks to the active support of the mighty and sturdy king Magnus Ladulås, who first truly realized the union of the Swedish kingdom, the foundation of the cloister was both stately and rapidly erected. This king was also interred in the church—he died in 1290—and likewise a later follower on the throne, King Karl Knutsson, who died 1470. Over both these kings, long after, was raised in memory by King Johan III two stately catafalques. However, there has existed absolute uncertainty as to where in the church the graves of the two kings were situated, until quite recently when they were discovered during excavations in the choir, just beneath the (what one believed at hap=hazard) erected catafalques.

An especially productive investigation of these graves with their abundant contents of male and female skeletons, was made, among which several were found mingled together.

The results of these investigations, which are of an art=historical, genealogical, personal=historical and medical=anthropological nature, are lately published in an exceedingly excellent manner. The scientific leaders of the restoration work in the church—the professor of Swedish architectural history, Martin Olsson, together with the professor of anatomy at the university of Lund, Carl M. Fürst—have, with the help of other specialists, collected all made observations, and succeeded in solving many of the fickle problems which these kingly graves of the Middle Ages show themselves to contain. The anthropological results prove to be the most remarkable, as professor Fürst has been successful in identifying a large number of the buried persons by minute observance of their skeletons with what is besides known of them. On this account the publication

will offer almost unique matter, which, thanks to its thorough treatment, can be of great value in similar future investigations for which a genial and illustrative science of method is given.

The work includes 256 pages text in large quarto size and is richly illustrated with 38 first-class phototype plates. It commands a price in original binding of Kr. 150:— and bound in leather Kr. 180:—.

A detailed summary in the English language makes a direct perusal of the contents possible.

ANCIENT ART IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

(ANTIK KONST I NATIONALMUSEUM)

Selection and description by Harald Brising.

Art-life in Sweden, which during the 18th century was especially animated, experienced its most vigorous prosperity during the reign of Gustavus III (1771—1792).

This king was himself gifted with artistic taste and exercised a strong personal influence on the spreading of art-culture in the country. Among other things he undertook a journey to Italy, which had extensive consequences, in that it marks the sanctioning of a new-style tendency by the monarch who, on returning with fresh impressions of the newly awakened taste for antique productions in Italy, immediately wished to stamp his own artistic surroundings with it. The king's dreams of artistic greatness are illustrated by the finest of the antiques taken home by him, and which were intended as examples for art at home and should adorn lofty places in the antique toned palace interiors. In the National Museum are now preserved these valuable originals together with other antiques, belonging to the

state, and have just lately been made accessible to the public after re-arrangement. They do not compose either an especially large collection or, on an average, one of high quality if compared with those to be found accumulated in the principal antique museums of Europe. Their chief worth lies in their importance of historical documents for the country where they found a home. However, in order to fulfil a duty towards international investigation, the Dr. of philosophy, Harald Brising, has in a stately volume collected good reproductions of all the important antiques within the museum and accompanied them with a descriptive text.

The work contains 140 pages and 60 phototype plates and is printed in 330 numbered copies. Price unbound Kr. 60: — and bound in leather Kr. 110: —.

TÄRNÖ CASTLE

(TÄRNÖ SLOTT)

by Sune Ambrosiani.

Tärnö Castle in Södermanland burnt down to the foundations in 1913 on which occasion the whole of the exquisite furniture and a large picture-gallery became the prey of the flames. One fortunate thing in this misfortune was that an interested man of science, Dr. Sune Ambrosiani, had on an earlier occasion made a thorough examination of the castle with its contents and taken a number of photographs. These, which were by the fire raised to irretrievable historic documents, are included as illustrations in a beautiful book in quarto size, a memorial of great value for the knowledge of the appearance of older, now-a-days, scarce, uninjured highrank Swedish interiors. Printed in large quarto size in 250 numbered copies. Price Kr. 15: —.

SWEDISH PEASANT FOOD

(SVENSK ALLMOGEKOST)

Addition to the Swedish folkeconomy's history

by Nils Keyland.

The Nordiska Museum in Stockholm, which soon fifty years ago was founded by Arthur Hazelius, grew hastily from an insignificant beginning to an institution of gigantic size, which of its kind is not surpassed in the whole world. Its principal aim, the investigation of folkculture history by a powerful ethnographic and folklore collection, anticipates a universal scientific study in a large number of fields for investigation.

Among these the history of foodproducing development and the preparation of the same is included. For the material culture this is of fundamental importance, and the subject must therefore be published. Intendent Nils Keyland is the official at the museum who has devoted a considerable part of his work specially to the investigation of food-culture.

His lately published large bookseries in the Nordiska Museum treats thoroughly of the vegetable diet (Part I) and of the animal (Part II), brewing and distilling of spirits also being included. The work is the first of its kind, which has come out.

After an introduction, in which a survey over what is already known of the growth of vegetable diet through the ages among different peoples, an extensive collection is presented of original notes concerning ingredients, preparations and utensils taken from the Swedish peasantry. The following chapters are:

The cereal varieties, reaping, flour and grain; Wild plants, flour substitutes and famine-bread substances; Grain-pounders, primitive mills; Comparative survey

over food courses, their typography and extension and employment of old sources; Of the rising of dough, leavening, sour dough and yeast; Means of spicing; Implements for flour-food preparation and baking; Peasant dietaries; Reference to literature; Word and matter register.

The investigation touching vegetable diet has embraced the whole country, and for support and comparison older literary sources are employed. In Part II animal diet, brewing, spirit distillery and the cultivation of tobacco are the principal subjects, brought from a limited part of the country—the north-west part of the province of Vermland, which is known for antiquity of manners and customs among the genuine population.

From a scientific point of view this has not caused any great inconvenience, as this part of diet presents few variations, and the older literary specifications have been of use and to a great extent throw light upon the conditions in other districts where, besides, modern culture has made itself so strongly felt that older conditions are effaced. Thus every small farm owns a 'separator' for milk and dairies. Butcheries and breweries have long made the practising of old methods unnecessary except in remote and neglected country parts. The chapters in part II are: Milk and milking; Butter and churning; Cheese and cheese-making; The butchering of domestic animals; The preparation and use of meat; Game, fish and eggs; Malting and brewing; Spirit distillation (Home distillery methods and diffusion); The abridged history of the prohibition laws; The use and cultivation of tobacco; Literature; Register.

'Swedish peasant food' in quarto size contains 356 pages and 385 illustrations and commands, unbound, a price of Kr. 45:— and bound Kr. 50:—.

CHRISTMAS BREAD, CHRISTMAS GOATS AND STAFFANSONGS

(JULBRÖD, JULBOCKAR OCH STAFFANSSÅNG)

Documents touching the Christmas celebration of the Swedish people, collected and given out by Nils Keyland.

Of all the national festivals of the year Christmas has more than ever come into prominence as the chief of all, and is still kept, even if under very varying forms, by the Swedish people as a truly traditional and indispensable festival. It is a known fact that the Christian Christmas customs are coupled with the midwinterfestival, also of religious import, which was yearly celebrated by the people of the heathen times.

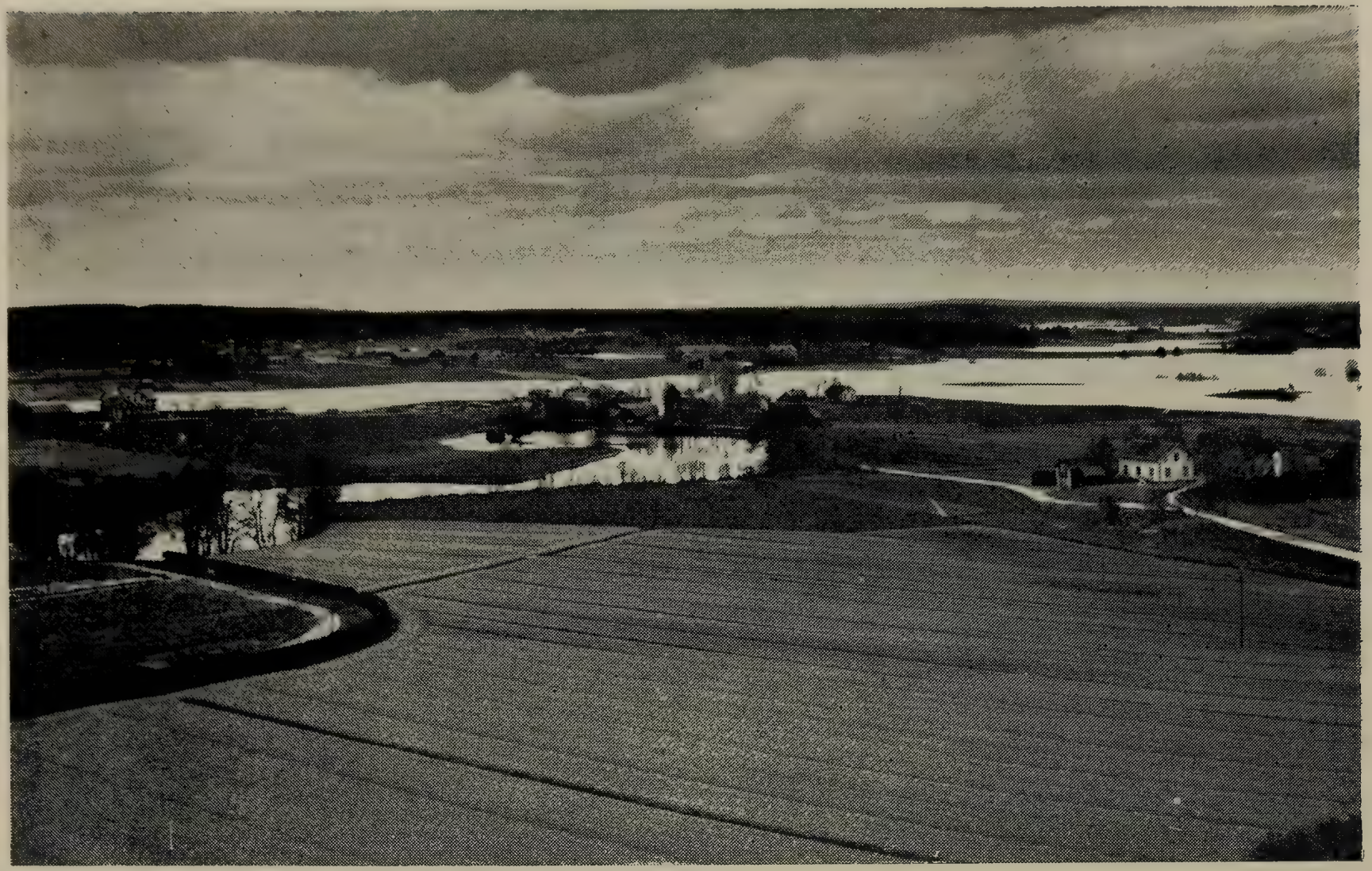
It is clear that religious history and folk-life researches have had a rich field for labour, from which also extremely important knowledge of the life and expansion of the people during remote times have been culled.

One of the officials in the Nordiska Museum in Stockholm, the superintendent of the world-famed culture-historical collections at Skansen, Intendent Nils Keyland, has collected for the purpose of science, original information, which, of course, is also of great general interest by presenting in a direct manner descriptions of the customs of the people, which can also be entertaining for light reading.

The collection of matter in connection with the keeping of Christmas in different parts of the country has not been confined to written information, but also includes various objects that are associated with Christmas customs. Further the author has especially striven to procure authentic pictures of Christmas goats, Staffan-singers and the performance of Christmas dances, which

Interior of a country-church. The nave of Grötlingbo on Gothland, built in the middle of the 14th century

THE CHURCHES OF SWEDEN (P. 19)



View from church-tower, in the parish of By, over the River Dal, in a spring flood

THE HISTORY OF A DALECARLIAN PARISH (P. 34)

in large numbers appear in the work on hand. The written songs in the book are for the greater part accompanied by their melodies. After a well-informed introductory chapter follow the documents—the book contains exclusively original descriptions, testemonies given by the peasantry themselves. As far as possible a complete bibliography with reference to existent literature whence information is obtained as to the Christmas festivals of the people has been included together with condensed statement of contents in older works in which Christmas is treated of.

The work is included, together with 'Swedish peasant food' in the Nordiska Museums large book-series and contains 162 pages and 107 illustrations. Price unbound Kr. 25:—, bound Kr. 30:—.

TOUCHING THE SWEDISH TRADE GUILD

(FRÅN DE SVENSKA SKRÅÄMBETENAS DAGAR)

by Sune Ambrosiani.

One of the officials in the Nordiska Museum, who manages its large collection of objects, which cast light upon the history of Swedish trade guilds, has, in order to meet the ever growing interest for national older handicraft, printed a representative selection of trade guild and other treatises touching the Swedish handicraft organization.

These original documents, which possess great culture-historical value of easily intelligible character, are accompanied by a lucid and popular treatise of handicraft institutions and the life in different official positions and societies. The work includes 188 pages text, together with 53 good illustrations. Price unbound per volume Kr. 18:—.

THE HISTORY OF A DALECARLIAN PARISH

(EN DALASOCKENS HISTORIA)

by Carl Larsson i By.

In Sweden there are about 2500 parishes, of which the greater part, already on the introduction of Christianity, composed a compact organized community with the ancient village communities as nearest subordinate corporations. These parishes have remained until our day and are still the base of church and municipal administration, which thus by reason of its great antiquity and unbroken traditions is the best starting point for culture-historical studies.

The researches of modern culture history have had great use of rich topographical literature which began to exist during the 18th century and, in many cases, took the history and description of these parishes as a subject. In our time a similar local historical investigation still flourishes, that, however, as a rule is conducted by amateurs who are often inspired to the work by local patriotic enthusiasm. There are exceptions, and this is the case with the work here presented, where these local chronicles have been conducted according to fully scientific methods. Naturally by that means invaluable cross-cuts have been made through culture development, which in the parishes must have presented a considerably greater continuation than within larger areas. A parish in the south part of Dalecarlia, more nearly specified in the 'Folkarebygden', much lauded by the poet Erik Axel Karlfeldt, has been the subject of thorough scientific study, which also shows enthusiastic local patriotism, the excellent results of which are well worth publishing.

The author who has also made himself known as a prominent writer of belles lettres has, in the first part (the second part is in printing) set forth a description and analysis of the native characteristics of By parish, the history of its pre-historic buildings and its expansion from the Middle Ages until our day (especially notable for the fine description of the later decades), the people, their dispositions, language (dialect), legends, and folk-romances, church history, personal history, the mines of By, maps etc.

In part II which is not descriptive, follow the folk-lore and ethnographical treatment of this Dalecarlian parish. It ought therefore to attract the greatest interest when we consider the primitive life of the people, which still to a great extent prevails, or has until lately, prevailed even so far south in Dalecarlia. The parish is regarded as belonging to the so-called Bergslagen, i. e. the large districts in Vermland, Dalecarlia and Vestmanland, which in old times, particularly in the 17th century, were noted for their enormously rich production of iron which to a great extent was exploited by smaller coalitions of farmers or by miners belonging to the peasantry, who lived entirely on this industry.

Part I includes, in broad octavo, 288 pages with 127 illustrations, together with two large maps, one from the year 1652. Price Kr. 25: —. (Part II about Kr. 20: —).

ETHNOLOGICAL STUDIES

(ETNOLOGISKA STUDIER)

dedicated to Edvard Hammarstedt.

Modern ethnological science in Sweden dates its rise from the time when the officials at the Nordiska Museum began to rearrange the rich material, which during the latter part of the 19th century had begun to accumulate in the Museum. The great creator of the Museum,

Arthur Hazelius, died already in 1901 and in his older days had never time in any great degree to tear himself away from his work as the leader of the great institution to pursue his scientific inclinations.

On the other hand his younger fellow-workers have been able to devote themselves to extensive investigations. Edvard Hammarstedt stands forth as one of the most distinguished in the national historical department where his investigations of the faith and customs of the Swedish peasantry have been epoch-making for ethnology and have proved themselves also highly important for comparison with the religious historical investigations. On his 60th natal day, friends and pupils dedicated to him a tribute of esteem, containing a number of treatises on different branches of ethnology. Among the contributions we notice: *Otto Andersson,* The Harp; *Anders Billow,* The ethnological contents of churchbooks; *Åke Campbell,* Omen and tabu; *Sigurd Erixon,* The Farm and the family; *Gunnar Hallström,* 'Halmstaffan'; *Gustav Hallström,* Graves and sacrificial spots in Russian Lapland; *Manne Hofrén,* Concerning the trade and bargaining of the peasantry of Norrland; *Nils Keyland,* Lappish table-games, 'Dablot prejjesne' and 'Dablot duoljesne'; *Ernst Klein,* Some Swedish butchering ceremonies; *Visen Lewin,* Bibliography of Hammarstedts scientific authorship; *K. G. Lindblom,* Some instances of general holidays among the East African people; *Nils Lithberg,* The first winterday; *Birger Nerman,* Folk-traditions verified by archæology; *Gabriel Nikander,* Industries and folk-traits in Swedish Österbotten; *U. T. Sirelius,* Feasts in Finland for all the departed of the family; *K. B. Wiklund,* Some reflections on the origin of snow shoes and ski; *K. Rob. Wikman,* The wood and the tree.

The work includes in octavo size 268 pages with illustrations. Price unbound Kr. 20: —.

STUDIES DEDICATED TO OSCAR ALMGREN

(STUDIER TILLÄGNADE OSCAR ALMGREN)

This work is a scientific tribute of regard, which is meant to call attention to the name of a renowned Swedish investigator, professor of northern and comparative archæology at Uppsala University, Oscar Almgren, who received on his 50th natal day from a number of investigators who, as pupils, were directly connected with him, a book with an imposing collection of scientific studies.

Of the list of contents comprising 36 rubrics, 10 come under ethnological or art- and culture-history departments. All the others allude to archæological problems. It need not be specially emphasized that this book offers many remarkable suggestions and solutions. Archæological science in Sweden has long taken a prominent place, and professor Almgren's pupils have certainly not desired anything more earnestly than that their 'studies' should also do so in the future. Of the list of contents, some of the more important may be quoted: *Julius Ailio,* Trade between Finland and other countries during the stone-age; *Sigurd Erixon,* Places of assembly and wedding houses among the Swedish peasantry; *Aarne Europæus,* Survey of the Scandinavian import to Finland during the stone-age; *Otto von Friesen,* Two rune-stones—the philosophy of two lives; *Otto Frödin* and *Carl M. Fürst,* Has scalping been customary in the North during the stone-age?; *Alfred Hackman,* The crablike buckles; *Sune Lindqvist,* The origin of the Swedish folk-migration-style; *Nils Lithberg,* Wooing-spoons; *Birger Nerman,* How long has the Ynglinga-dynasty ruled in Sweden?; *Lennart von Post,* Two sacrificial ponds from the bronze-age of Scania; *Hanna Rydh,* A pre-historic discovery of

human hair from Adelsö; *Josef Sandström,* A provincial archive from the Middle Ages; *Georg Sarauw,* Discoveries of implements in West Sweden from the time of Maglemose; *Bror Schnittger,* Level graves from the younger bronze age in Scania and Blekinge; *A. M. Tallgren,* The eldest East Russian bronze age; *Bengt Thordeman,* Pre-historic house-types of the North.

The Studies compose a volume of 310 pages in large octavo size with over 300 illustrations. Printed in 300 numbered copies. Price unbound Kr. 50: — and bound Kr. 65: —. Only a few copies remain.

THE RUNE-STONE OF RÖK

(RÖKSTENEN)

by Otto von Friesen

At the church of Rök, situated in the older part of Östergötland, rich in memories of the past (the heart of the old Götaland) is to be found a gigantic rune-stone, which is covered on all sides with the longest and most remarkable runic-signs which have yet been discovered. This document in stone is of extreme value for northern language investigation and has caused the runic investigators of all times considerable trouble. The reading and interpretation of the Rök-stone has given rise to prolific literature, the latest volume of which is the one here presented.

It is characteristic of the great difficulties, which meet the investigator in this department, that Professor von Friesen's interpretations of its meaning are forthcoming as a surprising novelty, since the cleverest and most learned treatises concerning the Rök-stone have been published in rapid succession, after Sophus Bugge, Norway's most prominent runic investigator, published

in the year 1878 the first realized interpretation, which in many respects, also possesses lasting worth.

One may safely predict that von Friesen's work will prove to be equally lasting. With the new interpretation the whole inscription has consecutiveness, and the result is that a considerably enlarged knowledge has been gained of the standing-point of national culture at the time the stone was raised or about the same date as Ansgarius's first visit to preach the Christian faith in Sweden. 'The Rune-stone of Rök' is naturally a book primarily for those who cultivate a knowledge of the science of northern languages, but, by its investigations of vital import in other historical departments, it is also of value for a wider circle of readers. Price unbound Kr. 30:—.

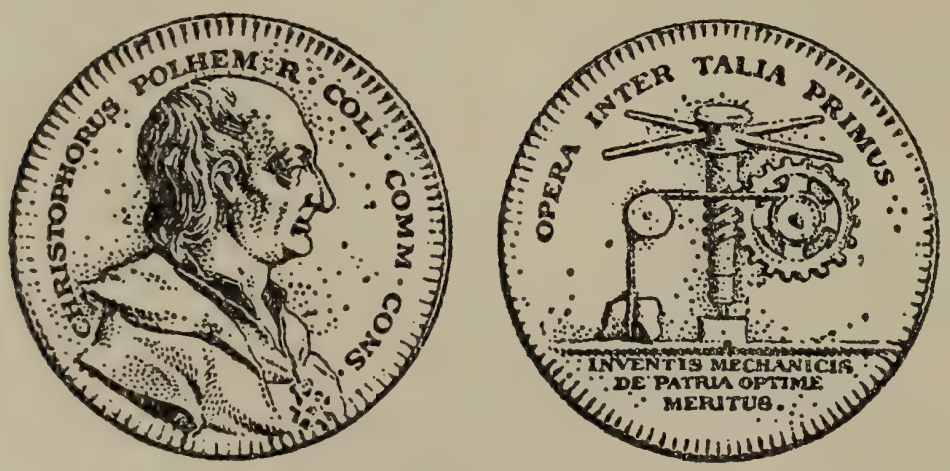
THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

(KUNGL. TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLANS HISTORIA)

by Pontus Henriques

The education of Swedish engineers takes place preferably at the large Technical High School in Stockholm. This has recently been removed to an immense new building—an event which was celebrated with a number of literary memorials, among which the one presented is the most important. It contains a detailed account of the technical tuition in Sweden from the beginning of the 19th century. The author, Pontus Henriques, Professor at the High School, describes in a long preface the contours of the history of the development of the high school in Europe and America. The conditions, which called forth increased need of technically educated leaders of work, are elucidated with extraordinary clearness, and in the following description of the origin and development of Swedish tuition, increased

interest in the entertaining school chronicle is aroused, by the aim of the author to present an animated picture of the course of events. In this, he has succeeded, chiefly owing to a good knowledge of the history of technical science and the development of material culture in general. The history of the High School is traced from 1826 to 1876 when a new epoch is commenced, which is treated in a future volume. The part presented, in large quarto size, contains 500 pages, copperplate engraving after original plate of Christopher Polhem, together with 39 portraits in phototype and text illustrations. Price unbound Kr. 35:—.



CHRISTOPHER POLHEM

MEMOIR

Polhem is the great Swedish predecessor of engineering science, whose importance it is difficult to overrate. Interest, energy and capacity sufficed for him to perform admirable work and solve the most difficult problems, not only among branches of trade, but also in such widely differing as philosophy, medicine, political economy, history, linguistics, tuition and literature. On the 250th anniversary of his birthday, the Swedish Society of Engineers and Architects gave out a larger, richly illustrated memoir, in which *S. E. Bring,* librarian,

Professor *G. Sellergren, H. Sundholm,* mining engineer, and captain *N. Cronstedt* cast light upon different aspects of Polhem's life and achievements. The interest, which surrounds this so versatile predecessor of the first half of the 18th century, is all the greater, as Sweden, after his time, has been able to boast of a number of distinguished names in the department of natural science and technics. Those most known abroad are Carl von Linné (partly contemporary with Polhem) and John Ericsson, who created renown for himself during the following century.

The book, in large octavo, comprises 300 pages and 90 illustrations. Price unbound Kr. 6: —.

CULTURE-HISTORICAL STUDIES OF HELSINGBORG

(KULTURHISTORISKA HELSINGBORGSSTUDIER)

Given out by Torsten Mårtensson.

The Swedish museum system, outside the capital of Stockholm, is already branching widely, and its re-organization in a modern spirit with among others the Nordiska Museum and its free-air section at Skansen as a model is in full progress. Naturally it is financially the best-equipped museum and that one of the larger towns, which has advanced furthest. The museum in Helsingborg, an important town in Scania on Öresund, was reorganized thoroughly in 1912 on the initiative of a citizen of great merit, Consul *Oscar Trapp;* when he died his widow made a large donation which placed the managers in a position to considerably increase their working programme. Among other things a work has been published touching the museum, which, both as regards its subject, matter and outer appearance, has

won lively commendation. The publication is dedicated to the memory of Consul Trapp and also contains additions in his own hand, amongst others, researches concerning the Swedish flag, which attracted much attention at the time and on which he founded his parliamentary proposal for the alteration of the flag after the dissolving of the union with Norway in 1905. Special attention should be drawn to the lengthiest contribution in the book—An examination of the faience factory of Pålsjö—by Amanuensis *Sigurd Wallin.* By means of an excavation conducted, with archæological minuteness, at the place of production immediately outside Helsingborg, the hitherto nearly unknown Pålsjö faience takes its place beside the well-known products from Rörstrand and Marieberg and has a like standard of value. The illustrative matter here presented, depicting discovered and already known Pålsjö faiences, consists of 47 plates, of which 2 are coloured, together with illustrations in the text.

The work contains in large octavo 212 pages and commands, unbound, a price of Kr. 25: —, bound Kr. 40: —.

TOUCHING THE OLDER PAPER-FACTORIES IN SWEDEN

(DOKUMENT RÖRANDE DE ÄLDRE PAPPERSBRUKEN I SVERIGE)

given out by Sune Ambrosiani

The inquiries touching the cultivation of the industrial and merchantile history of Sweden is at present a question of great actuality. The order and thoroughness which early characterized the Swedish state-administration has signified the best manner of coming to an understanding touching the historical investigations of the many problems which confront the study of national

inner-culture historical development. It is in the archives of the state and other official functions that the written documents concerning the past occurrences have been collected. Here, it is at present a little-employed source when it touches material culture history. The history of the Swedish paper factories is being written. For this purpose central and factory archives, in which one may expect to find facts concerning paper-factories and the fabrication of paper, must be gone through. More important documents, partly factory monographies, partly concerning the manufacture of paper in general, have been printed. The work will comprise 5 numbers, of which two are on hand. Price per number Kr. 5: —.

Water-mark for the paper-mill in Uppsala from the time of Gustavus Adolphus. (Beginning of the 17th century).

VADSTENA CASTLE

(VADSTENA SLOTT)

Published by the Architectural Memorial Society.

In the province of Östergötland on Lake Vettern a little town is situated, which should lay claim to world's renown. St. Brigitta, namely, founded here the mother-cloister of her order, and the place became of great importance for pilgrimage. Now-a-days Vadstena is a celebrated place for tourists, and among its notable sights, besides the cloister church, we notice a fine, fortified renaissance castle, founded by Gustaf Vasa, that Swedish king, under whose reign the reformation was carried through in Sweden. This castle has by care of the Architectural Memorial Society been examined, and in a handsome folio publication it is described in text and pictures by architect *Frej Klemming*. The book contains 28 pages and one coloured plate. Price Kr. 5: —.

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THE PROVINCES OF SWEDEN

Götaland

1. Scania (Skåne).
2. Blekinge.
3. Halland.
4. Småland.
5. Öland.
6. Gothland (Gottland).
7. Bohuslän.
8. Vestergötland.
9. Östergötland.
10. Dalsland.

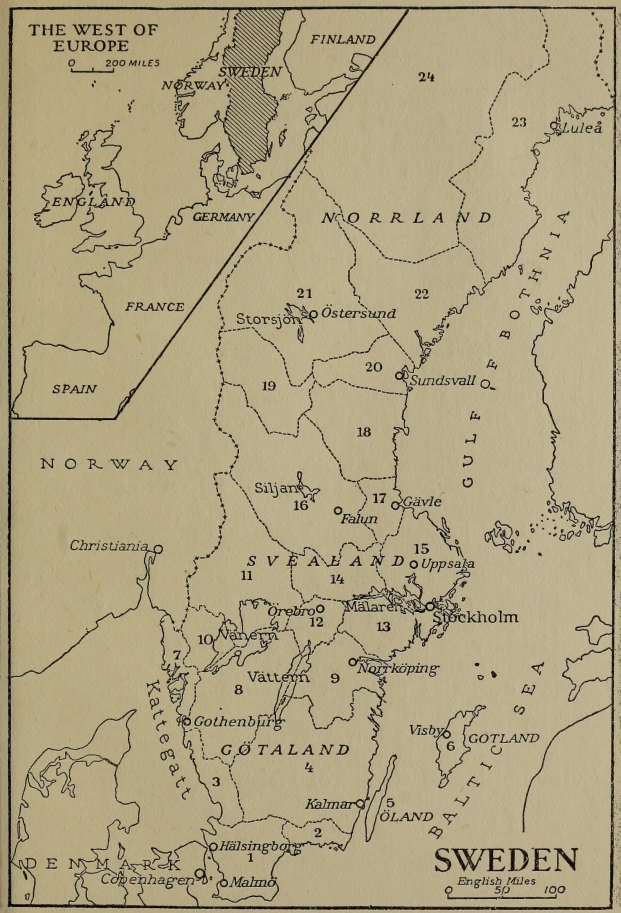
Svealand

11. Vermland.
12. Nerke.
13. Södermanland.
14. Vestmanland.
15. Upland.
16. Dalecarlia (Dalarna).

Norrland

17. Gestrikland.
18. Helsingland.
19. Härjedalen.
20. Medelpad.
21. Jemtland.
22. Ångermanland.
23. Vesterbotten.
24. Lapland (Lappland).

The figures refer to the map on the opposite page.


THE WEST OF EUROPE
200 MILES
FINLAND
SWEDEN
NORWAY
ENGLAND
GERMANY
FRANCE
SPAIN
NORRLAND
GULF OF BOTHNIA
24
23
Luleå
21
22
Storsjon
Östersund
20
Sundsvall
19
18
NORWAY
Siljan
17
Gävle
16
Falun
Christiania
SVEALAND
15
Uppsala
11
14
Orebro
Malaren
Stockholm
12
13
10
Vanern
7
Norrköping
Vättern
9
8
Gothenburg
Visby
GOTLAND
6
GÖTALAND
4
3
Kattegatt
BALTIC SEA
Kalmar
5
ÖLAND
2
Hälsingborg
1
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Malmö
SWEDEN
English Miles
50
100

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